IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph at page 12, lines 24-33, as follows:

Also, the XML has the well developed conversion system techniques such as XSLT (eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations) ~~(see http://www.w3.org/TR/xslt)~~ because the XML itself is demanded as a standard data format at low level, and even in the future development of the XML technology, the extensibility and the convenient features such as tool utilizability can be promised by describing the above described composition web document by a language based on this XML language (an applied XML language according to the present invention).

Please amend the paragraph at page 14, line 32 through page 15, line 13, as follows:

As a child document under one element in the document structure expressed by the tree structure of the XML-P'z document, a partial document of another XML document or HTML document can be inserted (composed) by using an insertion command tag. In order to specify an insertion target partial document, a URL with XPointer ~~(see http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-xptr#uri-escaping)~~ is adopted. Using this, the partial document of a specific web page can be specified compactly by a single line. Note however that the XPointer specification is intended for the XML so that the HTML cannot be set as a target directly. For this reason, a mechanism for carrying out the structurally equivalent HTML-XML conversion by using HTML-DOM (Document Object Model) and XML-DOM at a time of extraction is introduced. Using this, the HTML document can be handled as the XML document so that all the processings can be carried out with respect to the XML.

Please amend the paragraph at page 20, lines 9-15, as follows:

Also, the URL with XPointer for specifying the web resource is introduced. This is basically according to the XPointer specification (see http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-xptr), but the relative specification by the URL with XPointer is undefined in that specification, so that this is originally defined in the XML-P'z language. This specification is as follows.

Please amend the paragraph at page 23, line 31 through page 24, line 5, as follows:

When the web resource specifies another web resource to be referred, a relative URL based on the URL having the own web resource can be used. This is referred to as a relative URL. In order to uniquely identify the resource, there is a need for the processing system to resolve the relative URL into the absolute URL. The method for this resolution is shown in the following. Note however that, in the following description, it is assumed that the terminology is based on the IETF (see http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1738.txt).

Please amend the paragraph at page 24, lines 8-18, as follows:

The XPointer fragment (if any) of the relative URL is attached to a result obtained by the resolution of the relative URL according to the IETF (see http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1808.txt) between a body portion in which the XPointer fragment (if any) is removed from the base URL and a body portion in which the XPointer fragment (if any) is removed from the relative URL. Note that the XPointer fragment is a portion following "#xpointer" in the description of the sample below, such as "xpointer(/node1/node2)" and "#xpointer(./node3//node4), for example.